

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1825.

[NO. 256.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By PHILLO WHITE.

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall. Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for cash, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some *Dr. Goods*, also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

All in one Day,

TO be drawn on the 18th day of May, and by an improved mode of drawing, secured by letters patent under the Seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore, 7 April 7th, 1825.

We have the pleasure to present to the public the Fourth Scheme of the

State Lottery of Maryland.

The mode of drawing in an entirely new plan—approved by the Commissioners of Lotteries, appointed by the Governor and Council of State, and brought out under special Act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:	
1 Prize of \$20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.	
1 Prize of 10,000 is 10,000 Dollars.	
1 Prize of 5,000 is 5,000 Dollars.	
5 Prizes of 1,000 is 5,000 Dollars.	
4 Prizes of 500 is 2,000 Dollars.	
20 Prizes of 100 is 2,000 Dollars.	
30 Prizes of 50 is 1,500 Dollars.	
50 Prizes of 25 is 1,250 Dollars.	
200 Prizes of 10 is 2,000 Dollars.	
300 Prizes of 5 is 1,500 Dollars.	
10,000 Prizes of 2 is 20,000 Dollars.	
10,612 Prizes.	70,000 Dollars.

20,000 Tickets—Not one Blank to a Prize!
Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Mode of Drawing.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$2 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$2.

Even Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
Odd Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.
This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th of MAY, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by this scheme, and send out their orders without delay—they will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk to run, (these not being one Blank to a Prize) and that the capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a great number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit of a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery—they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite their attention.

Whole Tickets, - - - \$4
Halves, - - - 2
Quarters, - - - 1

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-st. Baltimore.

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—40,000 dollars—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than TEN CAPITALS of 5,000 dollars, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

ORDERS from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr., Baltimore, Baltimore, April 7, 1825.

[COMMUNICATED.]
FROM CHALNER'S ASTRONOMICAL DISCOURS.

Who shall assign a limit to the discoveries of future ages? Who can prescribe to science her boundaries, or restrain the active and insatiable curiosity of man within the circle of his present acquirements? We may guess with plausibility what we cannot anticipate with confidence. The day may yet be coming, when our instruments of observation shall be inconceivably more powerful. They may ascertain still more decisive points of resemblance. They may resolve the same question by the evidence of sense which is now so abundantly convincing by the evidence of analogy. They may lay open to us the unquestionable vestiges of art, and industry, and intelligence. We may see summer throwing its mantle over its mighty tracts, and we may see them left naked and colourless after the flush of vegetation has disappeared. In the progress of years, or of centuries, we may trace the hand of cultivation spreading a new aspect over some portion of the planetary surface. Perhaps some large city, the metropolis of a mighty empire, may expand into a visible spot by the powers of some future telescope. Perhaps the glass of some observer, in a distant age, may enable him to construct the map of another world; and to lay down the surface of it in all its minute and topical varieties. But there is no end of conjecture, and to the men of other times we leave the full assurance of what we can assert with the highest probability, that our planetary orbs are so many worlds, that they teem with life, and that the Mighty Being who presides in high authority over this scene of grandeur and astonishment, has there planted the worshippers of his glory.

The discoveries of science widen the empire of creation far beyond the limits which were formerly assigned to it. I give us to see that you sun, throned in his planetary system, gives light, and warmth, and the vicissitude of seasons, to an extent of surface, several hundreds of times greater than that of the earth which we inhabit. They lay open to us a number of worlds, rolling in their respective circles around this vast luminary—and prove, that the ball which we tread upon, with all its mighty burden of oceans, and continents, instead of being distinguished from others, is among the least of them; and from some of the most distant planets, would not occupy a visible point in the concave of their firmament. They let us know, that though this mighty earth, with all its myriads of people, were to sink into annihilation, there are some worlds, where an event so awful to us, would be unnoticed and unknown, and others, where it would be nothing more than the disappearance of a little star which had ceased from its twinkling. We should feel a sentiment of modesty at this just but humiliating representation. We should learn not to look on our earth as the universe of God, but one paltry and insignificant portion of it, that it is only one of the many mansions which the Supreme Being has created for the accommodation of his worshippers, and only one of the many worlds rolling in that flood of light which the sun pours around him to the outer limits of the planetary system.

PENSION LIST OF THE UNITED STATES.

An official report made to Congress from the War Department, at the last session of Congress, exhibits the following results.

Of Half-pay Pensioners, the total number is 2,918, and the annual amount of the money paid to them, is 206,664 dollars.

Of Revolutionary Pensioners, the total number is 13,127, and the total amount annually paid on that list is 1,242,848 dollars.

Of Invalid pensioners, the number is 3,743, and the amount paid to them is 2,97,000 dollars.

Of Pensioners on half pay for five years (in lieu of bounty land) the number is 202, and the amount annually paid to them 9,876 dollars.

So that the total number of pensioners of the United States is 19,990, and the amount annually paid for Pensions is 2,556,388 dollars.

There has recently been published in London, in two thick volumes, octavo, price 21 shillings, boards, a new Biographical Dictionary of Musicians. It contains 5000 memoirs and notices, and includes the lives of the most eminent living musicians.

One hundred pounds or wine pints of rich milk, will make five pounds of butter. A pint of milk, wine measure, weighs a pound, and five pints beer measure, is equal to six pints wine measure.

By Authority.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent. for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, on or before the first day of January next, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, at a rate of interest, payable quarterly, not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum—six millions whereof reimbursable at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; and six millions at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to be applied, in addition to the moneys which may be in the Treasury at the time of borrowing the same, to pay off and discharge such part of the six per cent. stock of the United States, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as may be redeemable after the first day of January next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to lend that said sum, or any part thereof; and it is hereby further declared that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of Loans, for the whole or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, transferrable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates to be sold: Provided, That no stock be sold under par.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars of the six per cent. stock of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above-mentioned description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: *Provided*, That all subscription by transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the whole or any part of any sum, which shall be thus subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum, per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, transferrable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one-half at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine: *Provided*, That no reimbursement shall be made, except for the whole amount of such new certificate, nor until after at least six months' public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be re-transferred to the respective subscribers, the several sums by them subscribed beyond the amount of the certificates of four and one half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or re-

imbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly, and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are also hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and such part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said Commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed in any wise to alter, abridge, or impair the right of those creditors of the United States who shall not subscribe to the loan to be opened by virtue of this act.

Washington, March 3d, 1825.
An Act to authorize the Register of the Treasury and License to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated Company, owning a steam-boat or vessel.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That enrolments and licenses for steam-boats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of such Company; and that such enrolments and licenses shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders, in such Company.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That registers for steam-boats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of such Company; and that such registers shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders, in such Company.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, upon the death, removal, or resignation of the President or Secretary of any incorporated company, owning any steam-boat or vessel, a new register, or enrolment and license, as the case may be, shall be taken out for such steam-boat or vessel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, previously to granting a register, or enrolment and license, for any steam-boat or vessel, owned by any Company, the President or Secretary of such Company shall swear or affirm as to the ownership of such steam-boat or vessel, by such Company, without designating the names of the persons composing such Company; which oath or affirmation, shall be deemed sufficient, without requiring the oath or affirmation of any other person interested or concerned in such steam-boat or vessel.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, before granting a register for any steam-boat or vessel, so owned by any incorporated company, the President or Secretary thereof, shall swear or affirm that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, no part of such steam-boat or vessel has been, or is then, owned by any foreigner or foreigners.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

February.—Keep on sledding wood till you have got a pile just 99 times as big as the Sea-Serpent. There are but few things more vexatious than to be obliged to tackle your team in the hurry of haying, or harvesting, in order to sneak home a green tree top for fuel, which won't after all burn much better than an ice island. The cultivator who suffers summer to come about not having a good store of dry wood under cover, may rank with him whose pork barrel is as empty as the head of a dandy. If you do not intend that your wife, daughters, help, &c. should be as cross as a litter of catamounts, and snap at you like a hemlock back-log, you will split and pile away some elegant billets (not billeted) for oven wood. Give your ewes with lamb a few roots, to keep them in good heart; turnips at this season, it is said, will injure the lambs. Either keep your stock well, or knock them on the head, sell their hides, and take a cruise to the Ohio country, for the purpose of peddling wadded nutmegs, and other yankee notions.

NATIONAL TRACT SOCIETY.

Arrangements are now making at New-York for the formation of a National Tract Society, to be located in that city; and the managers expect to obtain a house for the Society, on the plan of the house of the American Bible Society. "The Committee appointed to inquire into the subject, reported, that six printing presses, at least, are now kept in constant employ by the Tract Societies of the country; that their operations in general are extending; and that if they were all united in a National Institution, enjoying the local advantages of that city, free of rent, and of course able to furnish supplies of Tracts at a very cheap rate, a much larger number of printing presses, and a number little if any less than the number now employed by the American Bible Society, will, doubtless, with the Divine blessing, be brought into constant action. The American Tract Society, at Boston, has already seriously contemplated erecting a house in that city, for a supply of the country with Tracts. But there can be no doubt, that New-York will relinquish her design, and give the National Society convenient accommodations, the Society at Boston will receive her supplies of Tracts from the Society in New-York." The cost of a lot and house is estimated at \$20,000. Of this sum, upwards of \$12,000 have been subscribed, and a committee has been appointed to solicit further subscriptions. Providence Gaz.

It is proved by many observations, that the level of the sea must have been at some ancient period, higher than it is at present. This can be easily accounted for, if we consider that water heated must be more expanded than the solid earth. If we suppose, with Mons. de la Place, that the average depth of the sea is 96,000 feet, and assume the dilation of the earth to be equal to that of glass, we find that at a temperature of 100 centigr., the sea would be 4000 feet higher than it is at present, that it would cover most of the secondary mountains. The melted masses shrink during their cooling. If this happens in large masses, cavities garnished with crystals must result, geodeses, &c.

Parsley—If after having bruised some sprigs of Parsley in your hands, you attempt to rinse glasses, they will snap or suddenly break.

A London paper of March 14, says, General La Fayette has sent from America to the Committee in London, appointed to manage the subscriptions for the Foreign Refugees, the following sum; 200 dollars for natives of France, 200 dollars for Spaniards, and 200 dollars for Italians.

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to establish the city of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the state of New-York, Bowdoinham, in the state of Maine, and Fairport, in the state of Ohio, ports of delivery, and to abolish Topsham as a port of delivery.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Hudson, and the city of Troy, in the state of New-York, Bowdoinham, in the district of Bath, in the state of Maine, and Fairport, in the district of Cuyahoga, in the state of Ohio, be, and the same are hereby, severally, made a port of delivery.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the port of delivery established at Topsham, in the state of Maine, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot, on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to select and purchase a site for a Navy Yard and Depot, on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and to erect such buildings, and make such improvements thereon, as he may judge necessary for the accommodation and supply of the United States' vessels of war in that quarter; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for effecting that object, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

Salisbury, May 3, 1825.

JOHN GILES, Esq.

We are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent this (the 10th) District, composed of the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Randolph and Chatham, in the next Congress of the United States.

MAY!

"Welcome, season blithe and gay!"
"Welcome, charming month of May!"

The natural beauties of the vernal season are now at their height. The foliage of the forest and of the field, appear in most delightful contrast with the bleak and dreary aspect of the late wintry season. With every breeze that fans the luxuriant growth of the vegetable kingdom, we inhale a most grateful fragrance—a rich banquet to the olfactory sense. What can more forcibly impress man with his dependence on, and obligations to, his Almighty Maker, than the vegetable beauties and bounties vouchsafed to him by that Maker? Nothing—certainly nothing!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I herewith send you two extracts, (which I wish published for the benefit of the friends of Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson,) from the editorial remarks of the *National Journal*—a paper which is now known to be the mouth-piece of the new administration. "Straws," it is said, "show which way the wind blows;" and these comments of the mouth-piece show the tact of the coalition administration. They have commenced their operations early, and we may keep Crawford; but it is the fourth on Gen. Jackson! Please to extend their circulation, by giving them a place in your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

P.S. If you should hereafter publish Mr. Clay's address to his constituents, I hope you will be impartial enough also to give room to Mr. George Kremer's, to which Mr. Clay's is a reply. Common justice says, "let both sides be heard, or neither."

A. S.

[We had intended to publish both the address of Mr. Kremer and Mr. Clay, as soon as we had disburthened our hands of the Laws, and such other matter as would not admit of delay; and the suggestion of "A subscriber," will hasten the period of our commencing them. Both of these addresses are of too much national concern—are too nearly connected with the history of our government, and involve too deeply principles vital to the stability and permanence of our national compact, to be passed over with a listless unconcern, as matter of ordinary event.

As in the conformation of the natural elements, a death-like calm succeeds to a furious tempest, so in the political elements there is too great a tendency to supineness when the storm of passion incident to violent contests for power or principle, has subsided. It is important to a free people, that such a tendency should be guarded against: like the natural proneness of human nature to do evil, it will, if we are not vigilant in checking its advances, as certainly and as fatally gain and keep the ascendancy over our political inclinations, as sin has done over our moral destinies. If, then, we value our Republican institutions—if we value principle, upon which the whole fabric of our liberties rests—we should not suffer a political listlessness to steal upon our senses; but should be watchful of every movement of those in power and out of power, that involves important principles, or seems to indicate a departure from republican measures.]

EDITOR.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Some of the warm friends of General Jackson are so eager to vindicate him, that they attribute to him sentiments which, it is to be hoped, he does not entertain; although it is certainly not for us to determine how far they were uttered by him. One of the Editors of the Nashville Republican has represented that the General, at Washington, expressed himself thus:—"Before he would enter into any compromise, he would sink the nation, and himself with it."

This is a very violent declaration, and one which we should doubt as originating with General Jackson, if his friend at Nashville did not vouch for the truth of it. "Sink the nation!" And for what? Because he would not come to any amicable arrangement where an amicable arrangement might be indispensable. What is a "compromise?" It is "a mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference of parties by mutual concessions." And before he would do this, he would "sink the nation!" What kind of a temper is this? We should never have had a national constitution, if it had not been for a compromise. Communities and governments could not exist without compromises. In the transaction of individuals, compromises daily take place. If it were otherwise there would be endless alterations. We do not recollect ever to have met with a more irrational sentiment in print, except that which is ascribed to an enthusiast at Paris, who, in the fury of the Revolution, exclaimed, "Let every Frenchman perish, so Liberty reigns!" The idea is not only outrageous, but absurd. To "sink the

nation!" to sacrifice the nation to the obstinacy of an individual! It is monstrous.

Another remark attributed to the General is also very singular. "If I thought," it is represented that he said, "a single hair of my head knew the thoughts of my mind in relation to the formation of my cabinet, I would pluck it out and burn it." Why so? Where the necessity of this mystery? The formation of a cabinet is an affair that concerns the people. It is very important that they should know who the individuals are that are to compose a cabinet. Why, then, conceal the fact? The only instance of mystery that we have heard of at all analogous to this, is perhaps that of an Italian minister of Brete, who, being sick of the gout in one leg, begged his physician not to tell his other leg of it, lest it should take advantage of the circumstance. From a brave and gallant soldier like General Jackson, we should expect more frankness on all occasions.

FROM THE SAME.

FREDERICKSBURG LETTER, &c.

In the "Constitutional Whig" of the 8th instant, there appeared an extract of a letter, from a gentleman of high standing, dated Fredericksburg, 5th April, in which, speaking of Mr. Crawford, the writer says: "I have seen no one who saw Mr. Crawford at Fredericksburg, who has not pronounced him imbecile in body and mind both."

There can be no longer any reason for avoiding a notice of that gentleman's actual condition, except such as relates to his private feelings. A respect for these would induce us to abstain from advertisement not furnished, to those who are inimical to the administration, topics of an madversion. It has been said, that the President offered him the Department of the Treasury, which is a proof that his health was competent to the discharge of its duties; and that Mr. Clay has assigned, as one of the reasons for not supporting him as President, his precarious state of health; hence it has been argued that there is a contradiction between the President and Secretary of State on a matter of fact. Is that really the case? The President found Mr. Crawford in the Treasury Department. They had been, during eight years, fellow-laborers in the same administration. Mr. Crawford's loss of health was, possibly, to be attributed, in some measure, to his official duties. They had been competitors for the same office, and Mr. Adams had prevailed. The question, then, which he had to decide, was, whether he would turn out Mr. Crawford from the Treasury Department. It would have been a measure of extreme harshness, if not of inhumanity—one void of all magnanimity, if not vindictive—considering his condition, and their previous relations, to have expelled him. It is well known here that the business of that Department has, for about eighteen months, gone on very well under the direction of subordinates, without much actual participation on the part of its nominal head. It might have still continued in the same way some time longer, until it was seen whether the recovery of Mr. Crawford was absolutely hopeless. The offer of Mr. Adams, then, to Mr. Crawford is to be regarded, not in the nature of an original appointment, but as an acquiescence in one already made.

The question with Mr. Clay was not whether he should turn a gentleman out of an office which he had long held, but whether he should assist in putting him into the first office of the nation, of which he had never been the incumbent. One may be very competent to perform the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, and at the same time incompetent to discharge the higher duties of President of the United States; or rather, the Department of the Treasury, from the structure of machinery, may move on very well, for a time, without a healthy head, whilst it would be impossible for the executive government to fulfil the great objects of its institution, unless its chief should be in the possession of vigorous both of body and mind. The view of the Secretary of the Treasury is chiefly directed to the affairs of one Department; that of the President embraces all the Departments, and the whole circle of our affairs at home and abroad.

If it were possible that all the people of the United States could see and converse with Mr. Crawford, there would not be any difference of opinion, between them and the writer of the Fredericksburg letter, as to his real condition.

DINNER TO MR. CALHOUN.

We perceive by a communication in the *Catawba Journal*, that the citizens of Lincolnton gave a Dinner to Mr. Calhoun, as he arrived at that town, on his way to South-Carolina. Mr. Calhoun was met, before he arrived in town, by a cavalcade of the citizens, and escorted to Mr. McBee's, where one of the most sumptuous dinners ever prepared in that place, was served up to a large and respectable company. All seemed to join, with a harmonious cordiality, in honoring the distinguished statesman who holds the second office in this Republic, and who was elevated to that station by the people themselves!

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank:

James Monroe—A name consecrated by the virtues of him who bears it.

The Administration of John Q. Adams—Transcendent talent and ardent patriotism constitute the pledge of its excellence.

Andrew Jackson—The soldier and the patriot; may the scenes of domestic privacy prove welcome, and honor and tranquillity attend the evening of his life.

Lafayette, Bolivar and Mina—Congenial spirits—their time as lasting as the cause for which they bled.

Byron—The brightest star that glows in the intellectual constellation of the nineteenth century.

The triumph of liberal principles—The American Eagle an English Lion against the world.

John C. Calhoun—May the consistency which has heretofore marked his conduct, attend him throughout his political career.

This last, so congenial with the feelings inspired by the scene, touched a string that vibrated in every bosom, and was re-echoed with a pealing emphasis of applause; upon which Mr. Calhoun rose, obviously under the pressure of deep emotion, tendered his thanks for the kind feelings expressed in the toast, and in return offered:

The twin sisters, North and South-Carolina; united in origin and interest, may they always be united in sentiment and affection.

The following toasts, subsequently presented, served to fan the fire of patriotic feelings which pervaded the company.

By Mr. Michael—The heroes of the revolution.

By Mr. A. J. M. Brewster—The pending resolution for the alteration of the constitution in the election of chief magistrate of the nation: success to the measure and prosperity to its advocates.

By Major Daniel M. Farnes, President—The cause of Internal Improvement—May it find an advocate in the heart of every true American.

By Mr. Thomas Deane, Jr.—Henry Clay, a brilliant meteor in our political atmosphere—the clouds of envy and discontent that seemed for a moment to dim his lustre, have been dissipated before the sunbeams of truth.

By Mr. J. Edward Calhoun—May the period not be distant, when the world shall regard monararchy only as a political superstition.

By Mr. Robert Bevard—Daniel Webster, one of the brightest ornaments of our country—may he shortly reap the reward he so justly merits.

It was peculiarly gratifying to witness the unexampled unanimity that characterized the proceedings on this occasion: all the petty animosities, engendered by recent political events, seemed to have been swallowed up in one grand, overwhelming burst of grateful attachment. The pomp exhibited might have been surpassed; but the intensity of feeling, swelled as it was to its greatest pitch, admitted of no augmentation. Above all, the engaging sweetness of manners, the unreserved affability, and the highly cultivated colloquial powers of the guest, imparted additional zest to the convivial board.

A PARTICIPANT.

MOST BRUTAL MURDER.

A most appalling murder is mentioned in the Baltimore papers. It appears that a young lady left her father's house, about a mile and a half from Charleston, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 11th ult., accompanied by her little sister, only four years old, to go to her grandfather's, about a mile distant; on her way, she was met by "a big ugly man," as the little girl afterwards expressed herself—after attempting to ravish her, the monster dragged her into the woods, and murdered her. The young lady was only 16 or 17 years of age, of uncommon beauty and accomplishments; and, as stated by her agonized father, was under a matrimonial engagement to a young gentleman of the neighborhood; and a ring, the endearing emblem of plighted love, was taken from her finger by the ruffian murderer. The young lady was missing three or four days, before her dead body was found; her throat was cut, and her head nearly severed in the act; four or five other deep cuts and stab-wounds appeared on different parts of her body. A man who had been at work on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, was believed to be the perpetrator of the foul and bloody deed; and such was the excitement and indignation among the people of the neighborhood on the occasion, that three hundred dollars was raised in a few minutes, among the by-standers, to offer as a reward for the apprehension of the bloody monster in human shape, who perpetrated the ruthless and appalling deed.

The Presbytery of Orange, held its spring session in the town of Washington, during the first week of April. Rev. S. K. Kollock, of the University, was chosen moderator; and Rev. L. D. Hatch preached the introductory sermon. Fourteen Ministers of the Gospel, besides several Elders, were present. A new Presbyterian Church was, during the session, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

Prolific.—The Raleigh Register states, that the wife of a Mr. Anderson, an overseer, living about two miles from that place, was, a few days since, safely delivered of three fine boys! The mother and children are all likely to do well. The poverty of the parents is said to lay a claim to the charitable feelings of those who are blessed with an abundance of the good things of this world—and if these parents are suffered to want the comforts of life, we very much mistake the character of the good people of Raleigh, and its vicinity.

Messrs. RANDOLPH and WEBSTER.

Our readers are already advised of a difference having taken place last winter between Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, and Mr. Webster, of Boston, both members of Congress—which was thought, at the time, would result in a duel.—The following extracts from a letter to the Editor of the Rhode Island American, (which letter the editor of that paper says may be entirely relied on) gives a satisfactory explanation of the whole affair:

"It has been said, that no challenge was sent. Another version of the story, admits the fact of the challenge, and ascribes to the intervention of mutual friends, a final reconciliation. Another variation still attributes to Mr. Webster the reply, that Mr. Randolph's character was not sufficiently pure to entitle him to the privilege of a man of honor.

The facts are, that a challenge was sent to Mr. Webster by Mr. Randolph, through Mr. Benton, of the Senate. No further communication took place, till in a short time, the challenge was withdrawn. There was no interference of the friends of the parties, so far at least as Mr. Webster was concerned. There was no occasion for it. He, without doubt, regarded the challenge as having been prompted by feelings highly excited, and further disordered by ill health. He was persuaded, that on due reflection the message would be recalled. The event proved, that his opinion was a correct one. The affair terminated here. Mr. Webster's conduct was marked by a forbearance and delicacy, which won for him, here, additional honor and esteem, and which called forth from Mr. Benton, a particular and unqualified expression of admiration."

The N. York Gazette, of Thursday last, says: the effect of the news from Europe occasioned operations in that city, on the preceding day, to an extent heretofore unknown. The speculations in cotton took the lead, and thousands of bales, in the course of business-hours, changed hands three times. Many individuals have made large fortunes by this article alone, and the country has been immensely benefited by the advance in Europe of this great American staple.—*National Journal*.

[Now we are not very certain that "the country" has been so vastly benefited by the late feverish rise in the price of cotton. 'Tis true, certain individuals have made great speculations; but those who compose the most material part of "the country," the Farmers, had mostly disposed of their crops before the rise took place, and at low prices: now they have to pay for coffee, sugar and other articles of family necessity, the high prices incident to the high price of cotton. Cotton is down again, to, or below, 20 cents.]

ED. CAR.

We perceive by an advertisement in the "Cheraw Intelligencer," that that establishment is for sale—the Editor's other duties demanding too much of his time, to admit of his devoting a due attention to the paper. He is not a printer; and, no doubt, is disappointed in finding the care, talent and industry necessary for the successful management of a Newspaper, much greater than he had any conception of, before entering into the business. Mr. Conover has doubtless found that retailing merchandise is much less slavish, more easy, and more profitable, than retailing politics!

FROM THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW, April, 1825.

Extract from a Review of Professor Everett's Orations:

To a citizen of the United States it is in the highest degree amusing, to observe the speculations into which our brethren, on the other side of the water, allow themselves to be drawn, when they touch on the politics of America. Sixteen years only have passed away, since the Edinburgh Reviewers, professing a kindly interest in our affairs, lamented, in terms truly bewailing, the self-destructive tendency of what they were pleased to consider our ill contrived and disjointed political fabric, and ventured most lugubrious predictions of its premature dissolution. They were constrained to call it an "absurdity," and, bemoaning its inherent aptness to "dismemberment and ruin," they, in a very solemn manner, advised the "American reformers, to think of gradually dissolving their state governments, and really incorporating themselves into one people, and one name." In time of peace they thought it might be possible to keep the government together, but war they assured us "would give a tremendous shock," and "the whole frame of the constitution would be in danger of falling to pieces." A pitiable prospect truly! And how have these ominous predictions been verified? We have gone on gathering strength every day, new states have been taken into the Union, our numbers have increased with a rapidity unexampled, and the most sanguine patriot of the revolution, in the brightest visions of his country's rising glory, could never have anticipated a success so decided, or a prosperity so unchecked, as this whole nation has enjoyed up to the present moment. We have had a war, under circumstances of high party excitement and peculiar disadvan-

tages, but no shock has been felt, nor have the pillars of government been moved in the slightest degree. So far from shaking the frame of the constitution, this war contributed, more than any thing else has done, to test its stability, and consolidate its parts; the public mind was brought to act in a common cause; a national feeling was kindled, and local partialities were swallowed up in the greater interests of the whole. The burden of expense was cheerfully borne; and, in short, the entire history of the government of the United States has proved the apprehensions of its ill informed friends abroad, and the eager prophecies of its enemies, to have been equally without foundation.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: My remarks thus far, have related more particularly to our Representatives in the National Legislature; and now I wish to draw the attention of the people towards our members of the General Assembly of North Carolina. It will not be necessary to consume much time with this branch of my subject, as the impropriety of electing the most stupid and ignorant persons to legislate for us, is too manifest not to be observed by the most superficial. In selecting men to represent us in the General Assembly, it is our duty to inquire into their qualifications, and ascertain their views and opinions upon all important measures calculated to exalt the character of the state, and which tend to the lasting benefit of its citizens. From these premises, the conclusion is plain and easily understood. The persons to be selected should be well acquainted with all the state affairs: They should be advocates for Internal Improvements, and not opposed to the Supreme Court, or any other important institution, calculated to benefit our citizens and be honorable to the state. These things cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of our citizens, as they are of the utmost importance to every community, and therefore should claim the paramount consideration of every Legislator. The liberal policy pursued by the state of New York, in relation to internal improvement, and the benefits which have arisen therefrom, should be all-sufficient to stimulate us to similar exertions.

It is true, that this great work has commenced in North-Carolina; but it has met with much opposition, and it is to be feared that it will continue to be opposed, unless we send to the Legislature men of enlarged and liberal views: such, I mean, who will not fear to have their votes recorded in favor of wise and liberal measures. It may be affirmed, that hitherto many of our members of the Assembly have deliberately given their votes in opposition to the best interests of the state, merely for the purpose of insuring their re-election. This miserable, niggardly policy, cannot be too severely censured by every North Carolinian, who looks with anxiety to the future glory of the state.

It has been said, that in politics "the end will justify the means;" be this as it may, it may be laid down as a correct maxim, that in all things of public concernment, private interest and malice should be laid aside. These things, I am sorry to say, have often had considerable influence in our elections; and when I reflect on some of the transactions, I would willingly take a drink of the waters of Lethe, and thereby obliterate them from my memory. Knowing, as we all do, the evil of private malice, particularly when it has influence in our elections, it should be smothered on such occasions; then we would show our patriotism and magnanimity, not only in pretence but in reality. A VOTER.

April 20, 1825.

By a letter from Colombia, information has been received that Mr. Anderson, our Minister to the Republic, is, in consequence of the lamented death of his excellent lady, about to return immediately to the United States.

Adelphi, Tenn. March 26.

On Wednesday, soon after dark, the Steam Boat Andrew Jackson, ascending, and the Eclipse, descending, in this river, a few miles above Clarksville, came in contact, and so great was the concussion, that the bow of the Eclipse was literally torn to pieces, inasmuch that, in a very few minutes, the boat had sunk so as to cover the deck, being buoyed up by the Cotton on deck, and by lashing to the Jackson, until the next morning, when she went entirely under water. Two keel boats in tow were cut loose and saved, and part of the cargo of the Eclipse; but the Cotton and Tobacco in the hold, 300 bales and 40 or 50 hogheads, together with the boat, will be lost. The Jackson escaped almost unhurt, in consequence of her having stopped her engine, and also from her superior weight and strength.

The Senate of New York on Monday, passed a bill 22 to 8, appropriating \$12,000 to defray the expense of surveying the routes of seventeen new canals.

A board of Naval Surgeons are to assemble at Philadelphia this day, for the examination of candidates for promotion and appointment in the Medical Department of the Navy. The board consists of Dr. Cutbush, President, and Drs. Barton, Harris, Hoffman, and Gordon. Balt. Pat.

At a commencement of the college of Physicians and Surgeons, held on Tuesday in the city of New York, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on fifty gentlemen, natives of the following States, &c.: Main 1, Vermont 1, Connecticut 1, New York 25, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 2, Virginia 1, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 5, Georgia 2, Alabama 2, Louisiana 1, West Indies 1, Ireland 1.

"Golden Days of Commerce."—Monday morning, "bright and early," says the Norfolk Herald, speculation was briskly stirring in the commercial walks of Norfolk, and in two hours nearly all the coffee and all the cotton, to be found, was bought up. This sly attack upon our unsuspecting merchants was principally from abroad. Some of our neighbors of Richmond and Petersburg, having received advices took the steam boat which happened in their way in the nick of time, got here on Sunday night, and before breakfast the next morning, pretty nearly swept the market. In the mean time, as the news began to get afloat, expresses were started off in every direction to pick up all the cotton they could find—and it is said that all the small grocers through the country have been drained of every grain of coffee, at retail prices, much lower than they can now buy it by the bag. Baltimore Pat.

From Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 9th of March.

The Colombian schooner of war Ceneia, from Cartagena, put into Port Royal, on the 15th of March short of provisions. The Beaver, arrived at Kingston, reports that while cruising off Cape Maize, she fell in with an English brig, who informed that she had seen a merchant ship run on shore on Cayo Mayo, and a suspicious looking schooner hovering about which stood after her, but could not come up.

John Francis Staples has been committed to prison at Kingston, for firing a musket, loaded with ball, among a group of little negroes, whereby a little girl only four years of age was killed.

Literary Intelligence.—At a debating club, in Spanish Town, the President offered to bet a doubloon to a dollar with any man, that the Cape of Good Hope is the biggest Island in the world! "

A letter from Cadiz, of March 2, to a gentleman in N. Y. says—"The new French General is liked, and I think we are to have a change in Spain soon, and for the better."

One of the last letters from Cadiz, received in London, says "The French General has at length determined to act vigorously, and to put a stop to the butchery which has so long been going on of persons imprisoned for opinion. Last week a Spanish escort was stopped by a French patrol, as it was conducting the Ex-Deputy Antello, and two of his colleagues, from prison, on their way to Madrid for trial, the French General given orders that no person should be taken from prison without his authority."

FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 21. We have seen a letter from the State Engineer, Hamilton Fulton, Esq. stating that he has accomplished the object of his visit to the north, having contracted for the Dredging Machine lately ordered by the Board of Internal Improvements. Mr. F. will arrive here in a few days, for the purpose of commencing immediate operations on the Cape Fear river. A large number of hands will be employed on this work. Observer.

Part of the freight of the Steam Boat North Carolina, which arrived on Tuesday morning last, was landed here on the morning of the eighth day after being shipped at Philadelphia.

FROM EUROPE.

By arrival at New-York from Liverpool, English news to the 16th ult. has been received:

ENGLAND.

The Catholic Association bill had been read a third time in the house of lords, and passed.

Iron.—Notwithstanding the advance which has taken place in the price of pig iron, within the last 12 months, an addition of 10s per ton was determined upon at a special meeting of the associated iron-masters of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, held at Wakefield, Feb. 21st.

The Hull Packet in alluding to the state of the country remarks that there is at present a greater demand for cotton goods than all the English and Scotch manufactories, together with all the advantage of machinery, experience and capital, can supply.

The British Continental Gas Company has contracted to light Copenhagen with Gas.

Since the *expose* of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the wine merchants and others have reduced their prices. Portugal and Spanish Wines have lowered 1s, and the French and Renish 1s 6d per bottle.

A letter from Madrid, inserted in the Hamburg paper, says that the Duke of Wellington has made a present to his friend General Alava, of a fine domain worth 200,000 dollars to indemnify him in the same degree for the sequestration of his own estates.

Mr. Canning continued ill at the last dates.

Mr. O'Connell has been examined by the committee a second time. The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Ellenborough, were those who took the greatest part in the examination, which, it is said, was generally of the most conciliatory and satisfactory character.

Mr. Huskisson gave notice on the 13th of March, of a motion for the 21st, "of great importance to the commercial interest of the country." It is the intention of that gentleman, to submit certain resolutions respecting colonial trade, and for affording increased facilities to commerce and navigation.

By the late inundation of Holland, it is computed that 52,000 persons have been left without an asylum, without bread, or any other resource than the public beneficence. H. B. Majesty has given 2000l towards the relief of the sufferers in Hanover. The storm of January 31st by the violence of the waves opened a canal near Harbore, which will join the North Sea to the Gulf of Lyfmsjoid, and will be extremely advantageous to the inhabitants of Thue. This canal is 30 ells wide and seven deep.

FRANCE.

Great preparations were making in Paris for the approaching coronation.—The Duke of Northumberland, H. B. Majesty's Ambassador, had hired splendid apartments for the occasion.

On the 26th Feb. the village of Mejanes, in the department of the Arriege, was almost reduced to ashes through the carelessness of a child, who set fire to some straw. One hundred and fifty houses were consumed, and only eight or ten remain.

SPAIN.

We have given below a new project of an act of amnesty. A Madrid article of the 24 of February, observes that whatever may be the case with respect to the act of amnesty, it is certain that a great political revolution is at hand. The royalist volunteers of Madrid, shout, "long live the absolute King, and no Chambers!" instead of "long live the absolute King," as before.

Letters from Madrid of the 1st of March, state, that several Spanish armed vessels had sailed from the Canary Islands for South America.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

We have given an article from the Nuremberg Gazette, which details the plan adopted by the Turks for their next campaign. A private letter from Alexandria of the 6th of February, says, that—"A frigate, several armed brigs and some transports, in the worst state possible, and encumbered with sick, had just arrived at the old harbour. It is said that they have been separated by a gale, from Ibrahim Pacha's fleet. Ibrahim, it is rumored, notwithstanding the repeated checks he has experienced, persists in rallying his squadron to proceed against the Morea. In the interval he has taken refuge at Farmasissa, having been unable to touch at Rhodes, where he intended to take troops on board. It is probable that he will not receive fresh reinforcements from Egypt, for Mehemet Ali, his father, is preparing to send 4000 men of infantry troops and 3000 of cavalry, to put down an insurrection which has broken out in Mount Libanus and Syria."

By accounts from Constantinople of Jan. 25th, we learn, that Ibrahim Emini, Minister of the Treasury, has been deposed. Some apprehension of a conspiracy were entertained. On the 17th, the Police discovered a conspiracy against the Ministers in this place. All the taverns and coffee houses were closed for several days, and a tumult of the populace seemed to be apprehended.

Since the Reis Effendi's evasive answer to M. Minzicki, nothing new has taken place in diplomatic negotiation. The Turkish Ministers continue to declare, that the Sublime Porte will remain faithful to the ancient treaties. The government had put into circulation a considerable quantity of paper money, which is regarded as a remarkable circumstance. It seems the Imperial Treasury is in a state of great exhaustion.

Letters from Augsburg mention that Sir Frederick Adams is negotiating with the Greek Government, and that satisfactory results are expected. It is also stated that the object of Mr. Stratford Canning's mission to Russia, is the independence of Greece. The report of the reduction of Patras is contradicted by letters from Trieste.

Bordeaux, March 8.—All colonial produce is generally advancing. Cotton advances rapidly—sales yesterday, 217 bbls. Gaudaloupe sugar, 72 to 76 5/8; 330 bales Louisiana Cotton, 1501; 16 do. 160; 240 Tennessee 135 to 140.

Liverpool, March 15.—Evening.—The sales of cotton during the last three days amounted to 20,583 bales of all sorts, viz. 5070 American; 5163 Brazils; 150 Cuban, and 10,200 Egyptian. The Americans consisted of 4426 Uplands, at from 11 1/2 to 15d; 226 Orleans, 13 1/2 to 15d; 147 Tennessee 12 3/4 to 14d; 180 White Sea Island, 2s 3d to 2s 2d; 55 do. stained, 16 a 16 1/2d.

Three fourths of the above business at least, has been on speculation. There is not much doing in other articles of American produce.

LATE FROM INDIA.

Captain Whitney, of the Beverly, at New York, brought Calcutta papers to the 1st of January, which the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have seen for a moment. Several spirited engagements had taken place between the British forces and the Burmese, which terminated with great loss to the latter, and not without some considerable loss of the former. Kitoor surrendered on the 6th December, and the whole coast from Rangoon to the eastward was subjected to the British—but the natives were again assembling in large bodies for the purpose of forcing them from that territory. Gen. Sir Alexandria Campbell, Commander in Chief of the Presidency of Madras, died on the 11th of December.

The aggregate profit to the United States on the stock of Cotton now held by our merchants, is computed in a New York paper at seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars!

GEN. JACKSON.

On the 28th ult. at Cincinnati, Ohio, gen. JACKSON sat down, with a party of citizens, to the most splendid dinner ever seen in that city, at which many appropriate volunteer toasts were drunk. The Advertiser says that the company was not confined to those who had supported the general at the election, but consisted also of many of the most active friends of the other candidates; and has not the smallest doubt but the manners and appearance of the Hero had its effect upon their minds, and that the number of his friends is considerably increased by his visit to that city.

As the greater part of the Newspapers throughout the Union continue to advertise the Medicines of John Shinn, it may perhaps benefit them to know, that the said John Shinn is dead, and was an Insolvent before his death. Phil. Observer.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 21. Cotton, 20 a 22; flour, fine, 4 1/4 a 4 3/4; superfine, 4 1/2 to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32 1/2 a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 75; bacon, 5 1/2 a 6; salt, Turkeys Island, 65 to 75 per bush.; molasses, 30 a 32; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10 1/2; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 25; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7 1/2; beeswax, 32 a 35; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 to 6 per 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 4 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, April 18.

Cotton, S. Island, 50 to 75, stained do. 25 to 30; Maine and Santee, 40 to 50; short staple, 25 a 30 ct.; Whiskey 25 a 27; Bacon, 6; Hams, 8 a 12; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 28 a 30; Coffee Prime Green, 24 a 25; Inf. to good, 21 a 23. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 a 3 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. dis.

Married.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on Thursday, the 21st ult. by L. R. Rose, Esq. Mr. James Sport to Miss Catharine Baxter.

Also, in the Forks, the 24th ult. by David McGuire, Esq. Mr. John Queen to Miss Lucinda Burton.

In the vicinity of Lincolnton, on Thursday the 21st inst. by the Rev. Joseph E. Bell, Benjamin S. Johnson, Esq. to Miss Barbara Better.

On the same day, by Daniel Hoke, Esq. Mr. Jonas Friday to Miss Mary Hovis, daughter of John Hovis, Esq.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Spain, Eliza Saunders to Miss Rachael Sow, daughter of George Sow.

On the same day by Rev. James Hill, Henry

Pittway to Miss E. C. Long, daughter of John Long.

A few weeks since, Elias Hooper to Miss Sarah Hoyle, daughter of Peter Hoyle, Esq. Also, by Rev. Daniel Mosher, Mr. John Hoke, jun. to Miss Euphemia Silvia Killian, daughter of Andrew S. Killian, Esq.

In Ireddell county on the 21st of April, by the Rev. John M. Irwin, Mr. Elam Thomas to Mary H. Irwin.

In Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Inglis, Mr. Hugh Campbell to Miss Maria T. Death, both of that city.

For death he zealously prepared,
Nor wished to be the trial spared;
The moment came—the Death he met,
And joyful paid great Nature's debt;
Clasp'd in the arms of Death he lay,
Nor wished a resurrection Day.

Died.

On the evening of the 28th of March, at Clarkburg, Va. after an illness of 4 weeks, John C. Jackson, Esq. Judge of the United States' Court, for the Western District of Virginia, in the 48th year of his age.

At Marietta, Ohio, on the morning of the 29th of March, Return J. Meigs, Esq. (the father-in-law of Judge Jackson,) who had filled the respectable stations of Delegate to Congress, Judge of the United States' Court, Senator in Congress from Ohio, Governor of that State in the time of the war, and, lastly, Postmaster General.

POSTSCRIPT.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian:
Sir: As a citizen of the county of Rowan, I feel very much mortified to hear the malignant and unjust clamour against a petty Tax, which was assessed by the county court, for the very laudable purpose of erecting a Bridge across the South Yadkin River. The importance of this measure to our county, will be readily admitted by every discerning person. No matter in what section of the county he may be situated. To the ignorant inquirer, information should be given in the language of truth, which I am sorry to say has not been done in every instance hitherto. VERITAS.
April, 1825.

The obituary notice from Rutherford county, did not come to hand until this day; our columns are, of course, so nearly filled, that we are obliged to defer its insertion to next week.

Gen. La Fayette arrived at Mobile, Alabama, on the 7th ult. A committee of arrangements arrived at Mobile on the 5th, from New Orleans, in the steam-boat Natchez, they having chartered the steam-boat expressly for the purpose of conveying Gen. La Fayette from Mobile Point to New-Orleans.

A nest of PIRATES broken up.

An official letter from Capt. Warrington, commanding officer of the West India U. S. squadron, details the circumstances of an enterprise fitted out from his squadron, assisted from an English man of war vessel, which captured a piratical schooner and boat, and destroyed an encampment of pirates, on the Island of Cuba. A considerable quantity of American property was found on board the vessels, and in the pirate's huts on shore. Lieut. McKeever commanded the detachment from the American squadron, and acted in concert with a party sent by Capt. Mande, from his Britannic Majesty's frigate Dartmouth.

FOURTH OF JULY IN LINCOLNTON.

The citizens of Lincolnton assembled at the court-house, on Friday evening, the 22nd inst. for the purpose of entering into arrangements for celebrating the returning era of our National Independence, on the 4th of July next, in that sober, orderly and decorous manner, which becomes rational beings and citizens of a free, sovereign and enlightened government.

The Rev. J. E. Bell was called to the chair, and Mr. N. N. Smith was appointed secretary. On taking the vote of those present, Mr. Thomas Dews, jr. was selected to prepare and deliver an Oration on that day, suitable to the importance of the occasion, and Mr. H. E. Fulenwider to read the Declaration of Independence. A committee of arrangement was appointed, consisting of Col. J. Zimmerman, Col. M. Reinhardt, J. Forney, Esq. D. Reinhardt, Maj. J. Michal, Col. D. Hoke, Col. J. Hoke, Paul Kestler, D. Ramour, V. McBee, Capt. J. T. Alexander and Dr. S. P. Simpson. Also, a committee to prepare suitable toasts, consisting of N. N. Smith, T. Dews, jr. J. D. Hoke, R. H. Norris and Joseph Brevard.

Likewise, on that day, Col. John Zimmerman has ordered out three troops of cavalry, and the fourth is respectfully invited to attend. Capt. A. H. Loreta's company of infantry will, also, be called on parade.

J. E. BELL, President.

N. N. SMITH, Secretary.
Lincolnton, April 25, 1825.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Corinthian, London papers to the 22d and Liverpool to the 24th, have been received.

France.—Letters from Paris to the 20th March, express strong doubts as to the indemnity law passing the Chamber of Peers without considerable alterations. In the provinces, the people were said to be very much alarmed by the rapid strides of the emigrant party, which, not satisfied with an enormous indemnity, had begun to talk with great effrontery of restitution of their estates. This had led the proprietors of national property to think of forming themselves into associations to resist all interference with their rights.

The Globe of the 22d, says that "in the foreign market the agitation respecting Spanish bonds is excessive. The general opinion was, that the loan was entirely broken off at Madrid, though nothing positive was known."

It was rumored that the king intended

to pay another visit to Ireland, which, if true, was expected to lead to a concession of the Catholic claims. Six yeomen had been apprehended in Mountath, charged with firing through the window of a public house, killing two men, and stabbing a third who attempted to escape.

It had been finally determined that the militia were to be called out in the beginning of May, for 25 days' training, and exercise.

Two "noble lords" had betted 1000 guineas, that one of them would not ride from London to Oxford on the same horse, between sunrise and sunset. This match was to take place on the 1st June, and much curiosity was excited on the subject.

By the last advices from Liverpool; Cotton continued to command good prices; as high as 13 and 15 1/2 having been paid on the 23d of March. A letter of that date says:—"Though there is not much demand for goods for the United States; yet the orders for South-America are so extensive, that it is almost impossible to have any executed in any reasonable time for that market; thereby showing us, that present rates do not check consumption, and at the same time convincing us, that we have acted correctly in recommending shipments to our friends." Nat. Journal.

MEXICO.

[From the National Gazette.]

We have received our regular file of papers from the Mexican capital down to the 19th ult. inclusive.

In the first week of March, English vessels arrived at Vera Cruz and Mocam-Mexican government.

State of North-Carolina, Davidson County.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. State vs. Ivy Walker. In this case the defendant, Ivy Walker, appeared and was discharged by order of the Solicitor General.

I, Benjamin D. Rounsaville, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Davidson, in the state of North-Carolina, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of record in the foregoing cause, as taken from the minutes of said court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at office, the 13th day of April, Anno Domini, 1825.

BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Davidson County.

Ivy Walker, a stranger, and a member of the Baptist Association, was imprisoned under a charge of Rape, originating in this county. Mr. Walker having procured bail to be taken by the Judge who rode the circuit, and having appeared at the term of Davidson Superior court, succeeding the time of the offence charged, no bill of indictment was preferred against him. But said Walker was discharged by order of the court by the consent of the prosecuting officer for the state and of the prosecutor.

We, the undersigned, do certify, that it is our belief, and we believe, that *believe* general, that the charge of rape was unfounded, and imprudently made.

April 13th, 1825.

JNO. MONROE, Foreman.

R. Harris, William Link,
I. Willson, William Davis,
Peter Smith, John Davis,
Solomon Farrington, Wm. Frank,
David Bower, James Watt,
Jacob Myers, Jesse Redwine,
Josiah Tomblinson, Charles Chumard,
Grand Jurors.

The Editor of the Catawba Journal is requested to give the above two insertions, and send his account for payment.

New Store.

KYLES & MEENAN,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have rented the store in Mr. Mathew's house, lately occupied by Messrs. Randolph & Young; and will be prepared to open their

Spring Assortment

on an extensive scale, in that stand, about the 15th of May. As the store will be very much enlarged, and the ware-house is spacious, they will be enabled to keep a more general assortment than heretofore; they therefore request those who now wish to purchase their *Spring Goods*, to delay till they see their new assortment, as it will consist of every article (in their line) that is *fine, fashionable and cheap*; and will use every exertion to merit the patronage of a discerning public.

Salisbury, April 23, 1825.

55

State of North-Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russell vs. Marsvil Suggs; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DANL. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, \$4.

5m68

Concord Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of the Concord Bible Society, will be held in the Town of Concord, on the 11th of May, at 12 o'clock, in the Church.

It is hoped a general attendance will be given by the members, and all others who feel interested in the welfare of Bible Societies; as it must be acknowledged that all ought, &c.

1w A. C. McLELL, Sec'y.

Erratum.—We stated, in our last, that nearly one-fourth of all the Senators in Congress, were natives of North-Carolina; we alluded, in that statement, but inadvertently omitted to mention it at the time, to the Congress of 1819-20.

The Muse.

FLOWERS.

With each expanding flower we find
Some pleasing sentiment combined;
Love in the myrtle bloom is seen;
Remembrance to the violet clings;
Peace brightens on the olive's green;
Hope from the half-closed iris springs;
And victory on the laurel glows;
And WOMAN blushes in the rose!

—♦♦♦—

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride;
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for many years to come;
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day his food is dressed in dainty forms;
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms,
To-day, he's clad in gaudy, rich array;
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, enjoys his halls, built to his mind;
To-morrow, in a coffin, is confined.
To-day, he floats on honor's lofty wave;
To-morrow, leaves his titles for a grave.
To-day, his beauteous visage we extol;
To-morrow, loathsome to the eyes of all.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of Heaven;
To-morrow, cries too late to be forgiven.
To-day, he lives in hopes, as light as air;
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

Road Making.

Some time ago, we published a well digested synopsis of Mr. M'Adam's work on road making. The following letters from that gentleman, on the same subject, to the Post-Master General pleasure and profit by all who take an interest in the system. Mr. M'Adam has truly discovered the science and philosophy of road-making, and may be ranked among the benefactors of the age.

ED. CAR.

Office of Roads, Bristol, 2
February 6th, 1823.

SIR: I have this day had the honor to receive the letter you addressed to me of 9th December last, giving cover to some communications from Mr. Davis, on the subject of a new Road in Washington county.

I submit to your consideration the replies to Mr. Davis's questions, and such observations as occur to me on the general principles of Road making; requesting the favor of you to forward them to Mr. Davis; should they be so fortunate as to meet your approbation.

I have seen several machines for breaking road stones; but I consider hand work superior to them all; except the steam engine with rollers, and the objections to that form are very great. A steam engine is expensive, difficult of removal, and dependant on water for condensation, and cannot answer except when much work is done in one place—it performs the work very expeditiously and very perfectly—all other contrivances of machinery appear to me to be inferior to men's or rather boy's work: for we employ only boys, or infirm men, to break our very hard limestone; and, they use small hammers about 14 ounces weight in the head, both faces alike in size, and that size the diameter of a new English shilling.

Should any thing occur to you besides what I have stated in the enclosed replies to Mr. Davis, that you think will be useful, I shall have great pleasure in giving you all the information in my power at any time that you may be pleased to give me an opportunity.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most servant,
JNO. LONDON M'ADAM.

To WM. LORIAN, Esq.

Replies to questions by Mr. John Davis, dated 24th Nov. 1823, from *Magistrate*.

LINE OF THE ROAD.

This branch belongs to the Engineer, and no general directions can be given respecting it.

SURFACE OR BED OF THE ROAD.

The bed of a road is the soil of the country, after being made smooth, and as level as circumstances will admit.

The great object of road making, is to preserve this bed from wet, which assails it both from below, and from above; the under water is to be kept off by side drains, that shall always keep the water of the soil some inches below the level of the bed, at every season of the year, and should the line be so level and low, as that no sufficient fall can be got to bring the water of the soil below the bed of the road; in such case, the bed must be raised above the level of the water.

The principle of preserving the bed of a road from lying in water, is founded in the reason that if a road be laid in water, the sub soil is kept soft, and the road will surely be pressed into it by heavy carriages—and in winter, the frost affects that wet soil so as to lift up the whole mass; by which it is loosened, and on a thaw, is broken to pieces. These reasons have been found sufficient to induce the abandonment of the former practice of digging a trench, into which the road was placed, and which ensured the bed of the road being wet at almost all seasons of the year.

The wet from above is to be kept from the bed by the materials (or as we term it the metal) of the road; broken stone, of angular form, skillfully and carefully laid on, forms a body so compact as to be an

effectual cover or roof, to prevent water from penetrating from above.

Having secured the bed or natural soil of the country from wet, it is of itself sufficiently strong to carry any weight; there is, therefore, no necessity for the bottom or foundation, as it is called, of large stones, which, if they were not injurious, are objectionable, on account of the useless expense; but this bottom is positively injurious, inasmuch as it is constantly shaken by heavy carriages, which keeps the upper stratum always loose and open to receive rain water.

When the bed is duly prepared, the dry stone (or as we call it the metal) is to be laid on, not all at once, but in layers of three inches thick; after the first three inches are laid on, it is to be subjected to the traffic, or if the road is not open to traffic, then to be rolled with the iron roller; when there is showery weather; or it must be wetted by water thrown upon it—for you will find that no stone will consolidate when perfectly dry.

When the first coat of metal has in some degree settled and become consolidated, a second coat, of three inches thick, is to be laid on and rolled as before, unless you have traffic—in which case great care must be taken to rake the road constantly with iron rakes, filling the tracks made by every carriage, so as not to be seen by that succeeding, until the road is quite consolidated, after which it will take no damage, nor fall into ruts from any shape or size of wheel or weight of carriage.

Much has been said and written upon the strength of roads—my experience is, that thickness of well broken, well laid stone, is quite sufficient, provided the bed be made and kept dry. I have of late years made no new road thicker; but have, on the second year, given it an addition of three inches, losing a little the hard surface of the road, about an inch deep, to allow the new and the old metals to join and unite in a compact body—going upon the principle that the natural soil is the real carrier, both of the road and the carriages, and that if it could be kept dry by any other means, the artificial road would be altogether unnecessary, and as six inches of metal is as effectual a roof, or covering, as a larger quantity, there is no use at being at the expense of more.

MATERIALS OF METAL.

The gradations of quality in this country, of stone for roads, are considered to be—

First, Granite.
Second, Good Flint.
Third, Hard Lime Stone.

In America, where the summers are dry, and hot, I should prefer hard lime stone to flint—because the latter is very apt to become loose in very dry weather; but whatever materials be used, it should be broken very small—in recommending six ounces as the proper size, I went as far as then old prejudices would admit; but experience has convinced me, that half that size is more useful and more profitable to the country. When the stone is well broken and properly applied, there is no occasion for the covering of gravel or slate, and I object to it as preventing the consolidation of the stone by keeping the pieces apart, whereas they should unite by their own angles. The slope of a road should be as little as possible, to throw off the surface water; and I have found an inch in a yard, from the centre to the side, to be quite sufficient; if the surface be smooth and solid, no water can stand on such a slope, and the more you can allow carriages to stand upright, the easier they will run.

The reason of recommending the laying on of the stone at different times, and in layers, is, that if the whole quantity be laid on at once, the under part never consolidates properly, but continues loose, and is apt to be shaken by heavy carriages, and thereby to loosen the upper part, so as to make the road receive rain water.

Having resided fourteen years in America, I am aware of the severity of the frost, and of the heavy and sudden summer showers. These circumstances make it more necessary to be very attentive to keeping dry the bed of your roads, as frost will assuredly reach them every winter; whereas, the frosts of this climate are not so violent, and do not reach the bottom of our roads, perhaps on an average of seven years.

On hilly ground, great care should be taken to keep the side water ways clear and open, otherwise rain water will get in under the road, and will seek its way between the metal and the bed down the slope, for a great distance.

In a country like America, where many new roads must necessarily be made, it is of the greatest consequence to follow the most economical course, in order to make the funds appropriated to roads produce the greatest sum of good to the public.

The old system of digging trenches, and filling them again with stone, is to be avoided as a very useless waste of the funds, it being evident that the expense of this mischievous process is greater than making the same length of road on good principles.

JOHN LONDON M'ADAM.

Miscellaneous Articles.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 18.

The pilot boat *Caroline*, was dispatched from this port on Saturday, express to the West-Indies, in consequence of the rise in Sugar and Coffee—and the pilot boat *Cora*, yesterday, on the same business. One is said to be destined for Jamaica, and the other for Cuba. *Courier*

Trade of New-York.—The amount of duties secured at N. York on the 11th inst. (one day's work) was equal to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mineral Tallow, which was discovered in Finland in 1736, has lately been found in a log of the borders of Loch-Fye in Scotland. It melts at 118, and boils at 287 degrees heat.

Singular Trial.—Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, lately sued Honqua, a Hong merchant of China, in the supreme court of that state, for non-delivery of goods according to agreement. Monsieur Honqua was mulcted in \$21,474.

Gen. John Clark is announced, in the papers of Georgia, as a candidate for Governor of that state. Col. Troup, the present Governor, is also a candidate. Agreeably to an act of the last session of the Legislature, the Governor will be chosen by the people. *Raleigh Star.*

In a case of seduction, in the District Court at Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, the jury gave a verdict of 5,500 dollars damages, being as much as the defendant was supposed to be worth.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, adjourned on the 12th instant, after a session of more than four months.

Earthquake.—The shock of an earthquake was felt at Columbia, Tennessee, on the morning of the 19th ultimo.

Gov. Coles, of Illinois, has been fined 2,500 dollars, for emancipating his slaves without giving bonds that they should not be chargeable to the public.

A community of christians has lately been discovered in Persia, who occupy a small town near Tabreez, and have churches and bishops at Jerusalem, Diarbekir, and Mousel. They are distinguished from other oriental christians by their professing to be of Jewish descent, and by their forming an independent community, regulated by a patriarch and bishops, unconnected with any other establishments.

General Lafayette is rapidly progressing on his journey. He arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 3d inst. and left there on the evening of the 4th, in the steam boat for Cahawba. It is expected that he will reach Mobile on the 6th, and New Orleans on the 9th or 10th, at which places splendid preparations were making to receive him. *Savannah Republican.*

Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of the State of New-York, whose name is known to his countrymen as the liberal contributor equally to the cause of humanity and of science, has established, at his own charge, a School for the purpose of instructing persons in the application of Science to the common purposes of life. This interesting experiment is now going on at Troy, in the State of New-York.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. John Gaillard, of the Senate, on the 7th inst. by the citizens of Charleston, S. C. as a testimony of the high respect entertained for his services and private worth. The company was numerous, and the toasts unexceptionable.

In Pennsylvania, the trial of Judge Franklin, by impeachment, has terminated; and he has been acquitted by a large majority of the Senate, which is the Court for the trial of impeachments.

Massachusetts.—The election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, took place in Massachusetts on Monday 11th ult. LEVI LINCOLN has been elected Governor, and MARCUS MORTON Lieutenant Governor, without any other opposition than a few scattering votes. The Union ticket for Senators prevailed in Suffolk, (including Boston,) and tickets founded on similar principles seem to have generally prevailed. The election, owing to the absence of competition for the higher offices, was thinly attended.

The extreme briskness of trade last year at Liverpool, is evinced by an official account recently published in England. The excess of 1824 over 1823 is more than 4,500,000L. The export of cotton manufactures and yarn, are estimated at the vast sum of thirty millions!

Major Longbow outdone.—The inhabitants of the Island of Ceylon affirm, that the salt lake on the mountain Colombo, consists wholly of the tears which Eved shed for one hundred years together, because of Abel's death.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a small tract of Land, in the Forks of the Yadkin, about three miles above Mocksville, near the road leading from thence to Wilkesborough, adjoining the lands of Tenison Cheshire, Archibald Carter, and others; containing 207½ acres.—There are good springs of water on this land, and well watered; on which is an excellent piece of unimproved meadow-ground; the land is chiefly unimproved; it is believed to be a healthy situation. A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will view the premises. Apply to the subscriber, living near Turner's mill, on third creek.

ISAAC LINSTER.

Rowan co., April 22, 1823.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law:

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.

Dec. 24, 1824.

PALLFOX,

A SUPERIOR Jack as a foal-getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (to end on the 1st of August) at my stable, on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JAS. DINKINS.

Oak Grove, April 3, 1823.

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, at Waterloo post office, Laurens district, South Carolina, or for securing in any jail, and giving information to the subscriber, at the place above-mentioned, or to Maj. E. Yarbrough, Salisbury, N. C. a NEGRO FELLOW by the name of Ben, but will probably change his name; he is quite black, 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 6 inches high, a little cross-eyed, has a small scar on one side of his face, one of his ankle-bones projects out considerably, speaks plain, and is quite intelligent. A reward of ten dollars, as above offered, will be given for his apprehension and confinement, and information given, as above stated.

GEORGE BOWEN.

Waterloo, Laurens district,

S. C. March 11, 1823.

457

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

JA. FISHER.

October 18, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March term, A. D. 1825. Daniel Scott vs. Stephen McKinney: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Stephen McKinney is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead and reply, or the cause will be heard ex parte and judgment final granted against him.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. \$2. April 2, 1825.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring term, 1825. James Long vs. Jacob Fisher and his children and son-in-law Joseph Bates, Jesse Haden and Rosanna his wife, and Nathaniel Gadhery. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Gadhery is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Nathaniel Gadhery appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso, as to him.

649 SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. c. e.

April 19th, 1825. Printer's fee, \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. e.

Price adv. \$4.

3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Prichard: Judicial attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. c. e.

Price adv. \$4.

David B. Crahe & Co.

ARE now receiving their Spring importation of Hardware and Cutlery direct from England, comprising a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they offer at wholesale, to responsible dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1825.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, are now receiving their spring supplies from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.

March 25, 1825.

Heirs of William Foy.

TAKE notice, that by the death of Mrs. Mary Thomason, a tract of land in Rowan county, N. C. on the South Yadkin river, in which the said Mary Thomason, dec'd. was seized of a life estate, reverts to the heirs at law of the said William Foy, dec'd.: you, or your legal representatives, are therefore requested to come forward and establish your claims to said tract of land.

JOHN HOWARD, sen.

Adm'r. Wm. Foy, dec'd.

March 28, 1825.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months. He likewise will repair all kinds of Gold and silver work, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal terms. He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [46] Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825.

PHILADELPHIA AND KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description. Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.
Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.
Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.
Carboys.
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.
Confectioners Show Bottles, & preserving jars.
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.
Quart and half gallon bottles.
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Circuicopia, American Eagle, and common ribbon Pocket Flasks.
Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.
With every other description of Vials and Bottles, made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets, Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824.

544

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MICHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Carriage)

1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300

1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250

1 do. \$180 (do.) is 180

1 do. \$130 (do.) is 130

2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin) is 200

2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160

2 do. \$20 (Redsteads) is 40

5 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 70

2 do. \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24

3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30

1 do. \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8

10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 3 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60

10 do. \$5 (Hats) is 50

1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4

1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3

20 do. \$3 (do.) is 60

300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600

431 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. is 431

793

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,

GREEN KENDRICK,

JNO. ROYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

41

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's

REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts. The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.